

Stugeta marmoreus.

Aphnaeus? *marmoreus*, Butl. Ent. Month. Mag. ii. p. 169 (1866).
Iolaus marmoreus, Hew. Ill. D. Lep., Supp. p. 11 (1869).

Hab. White Nile.

The only specimen I have seen is the type in the British Museum. It appears distinct from the preceding.

I have not included in the present paper several species which have been either described or placed in the genus *Iolaus* by various authors, as they do not seem to me to be properly referable to any genera noted here, *i. e.* :—

Myrina pallene, Wallengr., placed in *Iolaus* by Mr. Trimen.
Iolaus argentarius, Butler, from Madagascar.
Iolaus piaggia, Oberthür, from Abyssinia.
Iolaus tajoraca, Walker, from Arabia.

XVII.—*On the Phasmidæ of Madagascar, with the Description of a new Genus and Species in the Collection of the British Museum.* By W. F. KIRBY, Assistant in Zoological Department, British Museum (Natural History).

WE are constantly being reminded of the incompleteness of our knowledge as regards entomology, and sometimes even in the case of the largest and most conspicuous insects of countries which have frequently been visited by collectors; but I was hardly prepared to find that practically nothing is yet known of the Phasmidæ of Madagascar.

The four following species, all belonging to genera peculiar to the island, are literally all which have been described as inhabiting it :—

- (1) *Acroioptera fallax*, Coq. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4) i. p. 495 (1861). Port Leven.
- (2) *Parectatosoma hystrix*, Wood-Mason, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xviii. p. 117 (1879). Fianarantsoa, Antananarivo.
- (3) *P. echinus*, Wood-Mason, *l. c.* p. 118 (1879). Fianarantsoa.
- (4) *Orobia nigrolineata*, Stål, Svensk. Handl. Bihang, ii. (17) p. 17 (1875). Madagascar.

They are all very spiny (except *Orobia*), and all exhibit strong Australian affinities.

In our present ignorance of what other species may occur in Madagascar it is useless to add further generalities; but I have much pleasure in appending the description of a fifth species, an exceedingly large and beautiful insect.

Genus *ENETIA*, gen. nov.

Female.—Allied to *Acrophylla*, but with the head and pronotum spined above; wings not longer than broad; ovipositor boat-shaped, extending considerably beyond the abdomen.

Enetia spinosissima, sp. n.

Head and pronotum of nearly equal length; ocelli not visible; antennæ at least 22-jointed (possibly not quite complete), scape very broad, second joint rather longer than broad, third longer and slenderer, fourth transverse, fifth and sixth equally long, rather shorter than the third, the remainder gradually increasing in length. Head green in front, paler behind, with seven white longitudinal lines, the two on each side of the median line each set with three red, black-tipped spines; there is also a small one on each side of the hinder and slightly bifid extremity of the slender median line. Pronotum pale olive-green, like the back of the head, with some broad suffused whitish streaks and nine rather irregularly placed spines. Pronotum green, above darkest, and whitish behind, and covered all over with red, black-tipped spines. Metanotum varied with greenish and very pale pink above and green below; under surface very spiny. Abdomen mahogany-brown, the median line beneath bordered with numerous concolorous spines, arranged in pairs; anal styles very short, almost spinose; oviduct green, boat-shaped, the part extending beyond the abdomen as long as the last two abdominal segments together. Legs green, with rows of small white spots and dots, the spines on the femora mostly yellow, tipped with black, and those on the tibiæ mostly green. Front legs strongly channelled, femora strongly spined below, and the upper and outer carina serrate-spinose. Front tibiæ with the outer carina much undulated, but hardly forming distinct laminae. Middle and hind femora and tibiæ with a double row of strong spines beneath, and the femora with a double row of smaller spines above; upper carina of middle tibiæ waved. Tegmina brown, with yellowish nervures, and a white stripe at the base of the costa, which

afterwards diverges from it and ends in a point at two thirds of the length. Costal area of wings rather broad, red, with paler nervures, and a broad, white, subcostal stripe, which soon becomes fainter and gradually disappears. Lower portion of the wing blackish, slightly subhyaline, with black cross-nervures and numerous pale green spots arranged in irregular transverse bands; the marginal band is regular and of a darker green.

Length of body 238 millim., head 10, pronotum 11, mesonotum 39, metanotum 13, abdomen 150; projecting part of oviduct 15; tegmina 20; wings 54; fore femur 29, tibia 26; intermediate femur 30, tibia 25; posterior femur 42, tibia 36; antennæ 54.

Collected by Mr. T. Last at Mourondava, South-west Madagascar.

XVIII.—*Descriptions of some new Species of Chilopoda.*

By R. I. POCOCK.

THE types of the species described in the following paper, from various scattered localities, are preserved in the British Museum of Natural History.

Lithobiidæ.

Lithobius (s. s.) *provocator*, sp. n.

Colour ochraceous or pale castaneous, anteriorly deeper castaneous; legs paler.

Body very robust, nearly parallel-sided, posteriorly attenuated.

Head wider than long, very convex.

Maxillary teeth 5 + 5 or 6 + 6, conspicuous, (4 + 4 in young).

Antenna moderately long, sparsely hirsute at the base, thickly hirsute distally, composed of from 42–51 segments (young with 34 segments).

Eyes composed of about 19 ocelli, arranged as follows—1 + 5, 4 or 5, 4 or 5, 4 or 5.

Tergites in the posterior half of the body subgranular; the angles of the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth moderately produced.

Sternites sparsely hirsute, impressed.

Legs.—First pair armed beneath as follows:—0, 0, 2, 2, 1; anal legs moderately robust and moderately long, claw un-